

62692. DIOSPYROS LOTUS L. Diospyraceae. Persimmon.

From Taelingyeen, Chihli, China. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 24, 1925.

No. 837. November 28, 1924. *Hei Tsao* (black date). (*Dorsett*.)

Introduced for trial as stock for cultivated varieties of oriental persimmons.

62693 to 62699.

From South America. Collected by Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1925. Notes by Doctor Popenoe.

62693 to 62696. SOLANUM TUBEROSEUM L. Solanaceae. Potato.

62693 and 62694. Tubers purchased in the market at Lima, Peru, said to have been grown in the vicinity of Huancayo, high up in the Andes, east of Lima.

If the yellow-fleshed potatoes of the Andes can be successfully grown in the United States, I believe they will prove a distinct addition to our list of foodstuffs. The eyes are deep, however, and the tubers are not as large as those of standard varieties now grown in the United States. In quality they excel all other potatoes. This is not alone my opinion but that of numerous other Americans who have eaten them in the Andean countries.

62693. No. 679. These tubers are irregularly round, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; dull magenta-red externally, with very deep eyes. The flesh is rich yellow, mealy when cut, and of a rich nutty flavor quite unknown in North American potatoes.

62694. No. 680. The tubers of the variety are small, free from objectionably small eyes, and the flesh is even deeper yellow than that of No. 679 [S. P. I. No. 62693].

62695 and 62696. When in Ecuador in 1921 I secured and forwarded to the United States tubers of the Chaucha potato from the Province of Carchi in northern Ecuador. The potato specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who are working with this crop, have found the Chaucha type distinct from other potatoes in that the tubers do not require to be stored before planting, but can be dug and replanted the same day. This characteristic gives the Chaucha type a certain importance in Ecuador, because it enables the farmer to maintain a constant succession of crops, and in the United States because plant breeders are desirous of having all possible new characters for use in breeding.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53216.

62695. No. 694. The tubers listed under this number include several varieties. They were presented by J. F. Tamayo, of Ibarra, Ecuador.

62696. No. 695. These tubers are from the vicinity of Mira, Province of Carchi, Ecuador, and were presented by Jorge Benites. This

62693 to 62699—Continued.

variety differs from most other chauchas in having tubers which are long and slender, suggesting small sweet potatoes.

62697. SOLANUM sp.

No. 682. Tubers presented by Prof. Julio Gaudron, Jardín Botánico de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Peru. Though this plant is grown at the Botanic Garden under the name *Solanum maglia*, Dr. W. E. Safford believes it is not this species. Its tubers, which are more or less round in form and 1 or 2 inches in diameter, are of no value as food. The plant, however, is of interest to breeders for hybridizing with the true potato.

62698. VALLEA STIPULARIS L. f. Elaeocarpaceae.

No. 709. Plants presented by Prof. Augusto Martínez, Ambato, Ecuador. This handsome Andean tree, native to high, cool regions in Ecuador and Colombia, seems worthy of cultivation in other regions. It grows to a height of 20 or 25 feet, forming a broad, compact crown of attractive foliage. The flowers, which are borne in clusters about 2 inches long, are half an inch in diameter and deep pink. I first saw this plant in Colombia three years ago and sent seeds of it from that country. I do not believe, however, that it has yet been established in the United States, and I therefore secured this lot of plants from the garden of Professor Martínez, where there is one old specimen, brought from the mountains many years ago. The tree produces abundant suckers, by which means it is easily propagated.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51800.

62699. ZEPHYRANTHES sp. Amaryllidaceae.

No. 683. Bulbs presented by Julio Gaudron, Jardín Botánico de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Peru. While walking through the test orchard of the School of Agriculture I noticed a number of bright-yellow flowers peeping up here and there through the grass. Professor Gaudron informed me that these belonged to two species, *Pyrolirion flavum* and *P. aureum*, and he offered to have some bulbs collected for trial in the United States. The lot represented by this number was supplied in consequence of this promise.

The flower strongly resembles in form and size the common Zephyranthes of the United States (*Z. atamasco*), but it varies in color from bright yellow to golden yellow.

62700 to 62744.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received March 3, 1925. Notes by Edwin Beckett, superintendent, Aldenham House Gardens.

62700. ASTER sp. Asteraceae.

Var. *Mrs. Pierpont Morgan*. A new aster which we raised last year.

62701. BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM Pursh. Berberidaceae. Oregon hollygrape.

Var. *grandifolium*. A new introduction with strikingly handsome foliage. Raised at Aldenham.

62702. BUDDLEIA DAVIDII Franch. Loganiaceae. Butterfly bush.